434 and the remainder in either shares or savings accounts. Four of the eleven households had no monetary assets at this time, while 454 six had no cash in hand.[1]

Table 4:5

Sivepe: monetary assets of households, January 1965
($)

Household no.	Cash	Savings bank	Shares OCGS	Shares Oro Ltd	Clan savings account	Total
1	24.00	-	10.00	16.00	-	50.00
2	15.00	-	-	20.00	-	35.00
3	-	8.50	-	10.00	-	18.50
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	10.00	-	10.00	-	20.00
10	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	8.00	-	10.00	10.00	no data	28.00
14	5.10	-	-	-	-	5.10
15	4.00	20.00	10.00	-	18.00	52.00
Total	56.10	38.50	30.00	66.00	18.00	208.60

454 Savings accounts were not popular on account of their low rate of interest; five members of the sample had previously held accounts but closed them, while only one (the head of household 3) deposited any money during the survey period. Shares in the local companies, [546] the OCGS and Oro Ltd were much preferred. The latter conducted an intensive capital-seeking campaign during 1964 with marked success, and the fact that it caters primarily for the indigenous community (operating its own trade stores and supplying privately-owned ones and in mid-1964 opening a cinema in Popondetta) aided its popularity. However, its failure to declare a dividend that year resulted in considerable disappointment. The OCGS declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

614 Two members of Timumu clan had contributed to a clan savings account which was supported mainly by clansmen in another village, 454 Soroputa. In 1964 it was decided to use the funds to establish a trade store in that village. Even if implemented it is doubtful 443 whether this store would be profitable, since Steamships Trading

[1] Coffee is not bearing at this time of year and only one man works the rubber plantation at a time, so that little cash was entering the village when the inventory was made.

[TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 91]